



# بروني دارالسلام BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

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## Government, private sector urged to work harder

His Majesty Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah  
Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah, Sultan and Yang  
Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam.

**H**is Majesty Paduka Seri Baginda Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah has called on the Government and the private sector to double their efforts by enhancing their work performance and productivity for the continued progress and prosperity of the people of Brunei Darussalam.

The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam made the call in a New Year Message broadcast nation-wide on January 1.

HM Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah said during 1988 various plans were implemented by the Government and the private sector aimed at expanding the socio-economy as well as continuing the country's prosperity.

HM the Sultan continued: "As we enter the new year we should appraise our efforts and programme we have carried out during the past year and the accomplishments we have made.

"We should also make a sincere and honest assessment of the causes that brought about short-fall in our attainment in any sector or in reaching the desired objectives. These matters should become a lesson and an incentive to us to improve and double our efforts in 1989".

Touching on the Cabinet reshuffle and the creation of the Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources, His Majesty said it was designed to improve and refine the administrative structure, and to boost development efforts, including in the industrial field.

His Majesty said: "In line with the goals of the National Development Plan and our aim to diversify the country's economy in order to reduce our dependence on oil and gas, it is our policy to multiply the products of our main resources and develop further the industrial fields".

His Majesty stressed that this would depend not only on a well-organised plan of the new

ministry but also on the support and cooperation of all concerned — the Government as well as the private sector.

HM the Sultan also expressed the hope that the citizens and other residents of the country will continue to give their support and close cooperation to the Government, particularly in preserving the peace and prosperity. It is also important, he added, for the people to be on the alert for and have more awareness of undersirable elements, in whatever form, which can threaten the country's peace and security.

HM the Sultan also reminded government servants the importance of keeping in touch with one another, discussion as well as coordinating their respective responsibilities to enable them to carry out their duties properly, orderly and completely, especially in matters affecting public interests.

The full text of His Majesty's message appears on page three.



# ASEAN FM reaffirm stand on solution to Kampuchean problem

**T**he ASEAN Foreign Ministers have reiterated their stand on the need for a comprehensive and durable political solution to the Kampuchean problem, which has posed a serious threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia for the past decade.

This came in a joint press statement issued by the ministers at the end of a one-day special meeting on Kampuchea held in Bandar Seri Begawan on January 21.

The meeting was called by Brunei, currently chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, and its ASEAN partners namely, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, which felt that it was necessary to assess developments on the efforts to bring about a solution to the Kampuchean conflict.

The ministers stressed that all parties concerned should strive for a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem involving both external and internal aspects in an integral way.

They reaffirmed their determination to work for the interests of the Kampuchean people by continuing their cooperation with the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK).

They also reaffirmed their view that His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk should lead a future government in Kampuchea, which should be sovereign, independent, neutral and non-aligned.

Other matters carried by the statement included that the ministers agreed that the second Jakarta Informal Meeting, known as JIM 2, should be held as planned



His Royal Highness Paduka Seri Pengiran Perdana Wazir Sahibul Himmah Wal-Waqar Pengiran Muda Haji Mohamed Bolkiah, (centre) presides over the special meeting on Kampuchea.

on 19 — 21 February and that every effort should be exerted to ensure its success; and they call upon all countries and international organisations to cooperate with plans for an international conference this year on the Indochinese refugees.

After the meeting His Royal Highness Paduka Seri Pengiran Perdana Wazir Sahibul Himmah Wal-Waqar Pengiran Muda Haji Mohamed Bolkiah, the Brunei Darussalam Foreign Affairs Minister, answering journalists' questions on behalf of his ASEAN counterparts said: 'A Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea would not resolve the conflict unless it was accompanied by

a comprehensive settlement. The foreign ministers' meeting came amid signs of progress towards a settlement of the Kampuchean conflict'.

Air Chief Marshall Siddhi Savetsila, the Thai Foreign Affairs Minister, who spoke to journalists before returning home, said that he expects all factions to attend the JIM 2 talks.

Marshal Siddhi was also asked about reports that the leader of the Phnom Penh regime, Mr Hun Sen, was going to visit Bangkok.

Indicating concern that Mr Hun Sen's visit might be misconstrued as recognition of the regime, Marshal Siddhi said: "Mr Hun Sen would be received not as a head of government, but as the representative of one of the Kampuchean factions when he visits Bangkok".

The Malaysian Foreign Minister, Dato Haji Abu Hassan Haji Omar, told journalists before his departure for home that Malaysia will be hosting the preparatory meeting for the international conference on Indochinese refugees early next month.

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The following is the English translation of His Majesty Paduka Seri Baginda Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah's New Year Message.

**B**ismillahir Rahmanir Rahim  
Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Praise be to Allah the Almighty; blessings and greetings to our Prophet Muhammad Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam and upon all his relations, friends and loyal followers to the end of time.

We thank Allah the Almighty for the blessings, for throughout 1988 we enjoyed peace and prosperity. This we had accomplished through cooperation and unity as well as the full support given to the Government by the people in the country. For this achievement, I wish to express my appreciation and thanks to all concerned, including civil servants and members of the security forces.

During 1988 we were able to implement beneficial plans in various fields, by both the Government and the private sector, aimed at enhancing the economic and social progress as well as continuing the prosperity enjoyed in the country. I hope that we can double our efforts by upgrading work performance and productivity in all fields in 1989 for the progress, prosperity and happiness of the citizens and other

residents in the country in the years ahead.

As we enter the new year we should evaluate our efforts and programme implemented last year and the achievement we had made. We should also make a sincere and honest assessment of the causes that brought about shortfall in our achievement of a particular sector or in reaching a desired objective. These matters should become a lesson and an incentive to us to do better and double our efforts in 1989.

In the administrative field, as I have announced recently, in line with my desire to improve and to refine the administrative structure from time to time and also to step up efforts in development, including the industrial sector, a Cabinet reshuffle will take effect as from 1st January, 1989. It includes the establishment of a new ministry: the Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources.

In line with the national development plan and our aim to diversify the State's economy so as not to be heavily dependent on oil and gas, it is therefore our policy to multiply the products of our primary resources and expand the industrial sector. Our success in the field I have stated does not depend solely on the ministry's orderly planning but is

dependent also on the support and cooperation of all — the Government and the private sector.

In conjunction with the new year, I hope that all citizens and other residents in the country will continue to give their support and close cooperation to the Government, particularly in preserving the peace and prosperity we are enjoying at present. It is also important for us all to be on the alert for and to increase our awareness of undesirable elements, in whatever form, which will harm the peace, harmony and security of the country.

All government officers and staff, I hope, will renew their resolution to upgrade their performance as well as improve the quality of their service this year. It is important that they keep in touch with one another, hold discussions and coordinate their respective responsibilities to enable any work to be carried out properly, smoothly and completely without delay, especially in matters affecting the public interests.

Finally my family and I would like to wish the citizens and other residents of Brunei Darussalam a happy new year, and may Allah the Almighty always bless Brunei Darussalam with peace and prosperity.

**H**is Majesty Paduka Seri Baginda Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Wad-aulah, Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam, last month sent messages of condolence to His Imperial Highness Crown Prince Akihito of Japan and the Prime Minister, Mr Noboru Takeshita, upon the death of Emperor Hirohito on January 8.

His Majesty said the death of the Japanese emperor was a great loss not only to the Japanese people but also to the international community.

In Bandar Seri Begawan, His Royal Highness Paduka Seri Pengiran Perdana Wazir Sahibul Himmah Wal-Waqar Pengiran Muda Haji Mohamed Bolkiah, the Foreign Affairs Minister, signed the condolence book at the residence of the Japanese Ambassador, His Excellency Mr Hichero Hunaka.

About 100 people in the country, including foreign diplomats, signed the book last month.

## Condolence Message



HRH Paduka Seri Pengiran Perdana Wazir Sahibul Himmah Wal-Waqar Pengiran Muda Haji Mohamed Bolkiah signing the condolence book.



# Whipping receives wide public support

**T**he introduction of whipping as mandatory punishment for certain offences involving the use of firearms and crimes of violence and rape has been given wide support by the public.

The Law Minister, Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Laila Kanun Diraja Pengiran Bahrin bin Pengiran Haji Abbas, said this in a speech at the opening of the Legal Year on January 16 held at the Brunei High Court building in Bandar Seri Begawan.

Pengiran Bahrin, who is also the Attorney-General, described the changes as the most important development last year in the country's penal system, and said they were effected by amendments to the Penal Code and the Interpretation and General Clauses Act.

"It is earnestly hoped that they will have the effect of deterring would-be offenders," he added.

The Law Minister and Attorney-General said it must be remembered that before this the Penal Code already provides whipping as punishment for certain offences but at the discretion of the court and that under the 1978 Misuse of Drugs Act, whipping was for the first time prescribed as mandatory for certain of-

fences such as trafficking in controlled drugs.

"The introduction of whipping as a mandatory punishment for certain offences under the Penal Code is, therefore, not inconsistent with the scheme of punishment already in force and brings our law into line with those already administered for many years in neighbouring countries," he pointed out.

Pengiran Bahrin stressed that the over-riding consideration in determining the form of punishment "must be the practical necessities of the particular circumstances and the environment prevailing in Brunei".

He said the effectiveness in the long-term of this form of punishment in deterring would-be offenders remains to be seen.

"The usefulness of deterrent punishment necessarily depends on the success of law enforcement, in particular the detection of crimes," he reminded.

Touching on the drug menace, Pengiran Bahrin disclosed that the Government continued to combat it by setting up last year a new law enforcement agency called the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) with law enforcement



Pengiran Laila Kanun Diraja Pengiran Bahrin, the Law Minister.

powers under the Misuse of Drugs Act.

He said the NCB is to work closely with the Police and the Customs and Excise Department, both of which continue to retain their law enforcement role under the Misuse of Drugs Act.

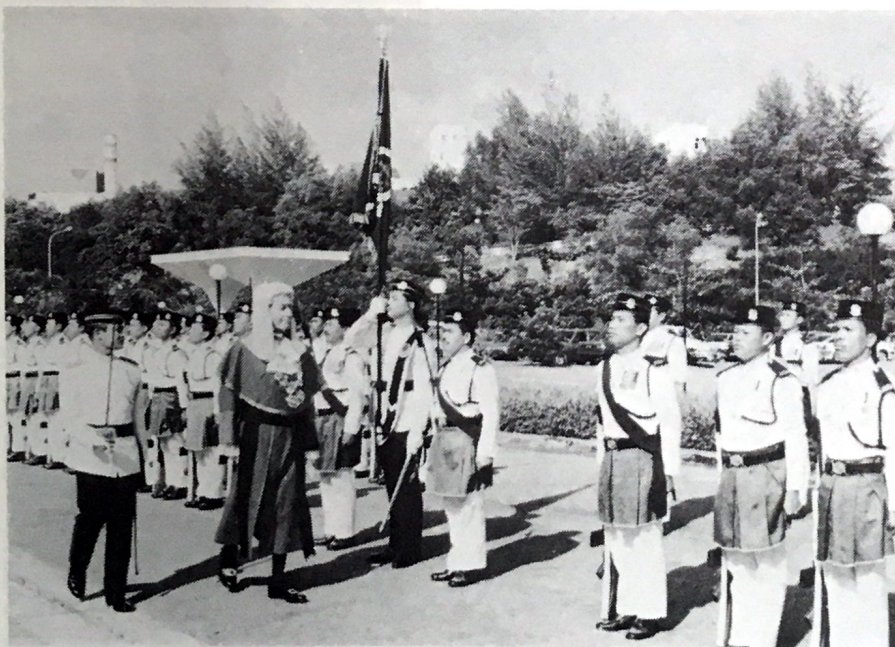
Earlier, the Chief Justice of Brunei Darussalam, Sir Denys Roberts, outlined, among other things, the amounts of work carried out by the various courts.

Sir Denys expressed his pleasure that for the first time the posts of Chief Registrar and Chief Magistrate will be filled by Bruneian nationals.

"This is a development which I warmly welcome. I hope that it will be no more than an interim step towards the day when the Judiciary, as the Attorney-General's Chambers already are, will be staffed entirely by Bruneians," he said.

A lawyer, Mr. Y.Y.Chin, who represented the legal practitioners in the country, said he and his colleagues will continue to do their best to cooperate and assist the Court and the Registry and the Attorney-General's Chambers in the various fields of works and in the administration of justice.

The ceremony, which began with Sir Denys inspecting a guard of honour mounted by members of the Royal Brunei Police Force, was also attended by the Commissioner of Police, diplomats and senior government officials.



Dato Seri Paduka Sir Denys Roberts, the Chief Justice inspects an honour guard at the opening of the legal year in Brunei Darussalam.



# Sultanate to host regional vocational, training centre

**P**ehin Orang Kaya Laila Wijaya Dato Seri Setia Haji Awang Abdul Aziz, the Brunei Darussalam Education Minister, was among the participants who attended the 24th South-East Asian Minister of Education Conference (SEAMEC) held in the Malacca Village Resort, Malaysia, on January 12 and 13.

The conference was declared open by the Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister, Encik Ghafar Baba, who said in his address: "I hope that the participants of this conference would look into various means of enhancing education, and SEAMEC member countries should share information on a more regular basis so that the effects of environmental complexities and uncertainties could be reduced".

At the conference, the Malaysian Education Minister, Encik Anwar Ibrahim, was elected the new president of SEAMEC to replace Prof. Dr. Fuad Hassan, the Indonesian Minister of Education and Culture.

On his return, Pehin Dato Haji Awang Abdul Aziz said the organisation has agreed to Brunei Darussalam becoming host of the proposed regional centre for vocational and technical training, but this is subject to the availability of fund from other sources.



Dato Paduka Haji Abdul Razak, (left) and Pehin Dato Haji Awang Abdul Aziz at the SEAMEC meeting.

The meeting was held to assess development in the South-East Asian Minister of Education Organisation and to approve the organisation's working budget.

Pehin Dato Haji Awang Abdul Aziz was accompanied by Dato Paduka Haji Abdul Razak, the

Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Education, and three other senior officials.

The Canadian and French Education Ministers were also present at the conference as both countries are the associate members of SEAMEC.

**United  
efforts  
the basis  
for  
development,  
prosperity**

**T**he Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources (MIPR) has the important task of strengthening the country's economy and is a base for the future development of various other fields.

Pehin Orang Kaya Setia Pahlawan Dato Seri Setia Haji Awang Abdul Rahman, the MIPR Minister, was speaking at the first get-together of the newly-created ministry's personnel on January 14.

He recalled His Majesty's recent speech that all government

agencies and the private sector must join in the efforts to diversify the country's economy so as not to be heavily dependent on oil and gas.

The minister said the new ministry will move forward to meet its challenges and has adopted as its slogan "united efforts as the basis for development and prosperity".

The ministry is responsible for the departments of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and the Industrial Unit, which were previously under the Ministry of Development.



# Brunei Darussalam's new Cabinet line-up from January 1



His Majesty Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah, Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam, Prime Minister and Minister of Defence.



His Royal Highness Paduka Seri Pengiran Perdana Wazir Sahibul Himmah Wal-Waqar Pengiran Muda Haji Mohamed Bolkiah, Foreign Affairs Minister.

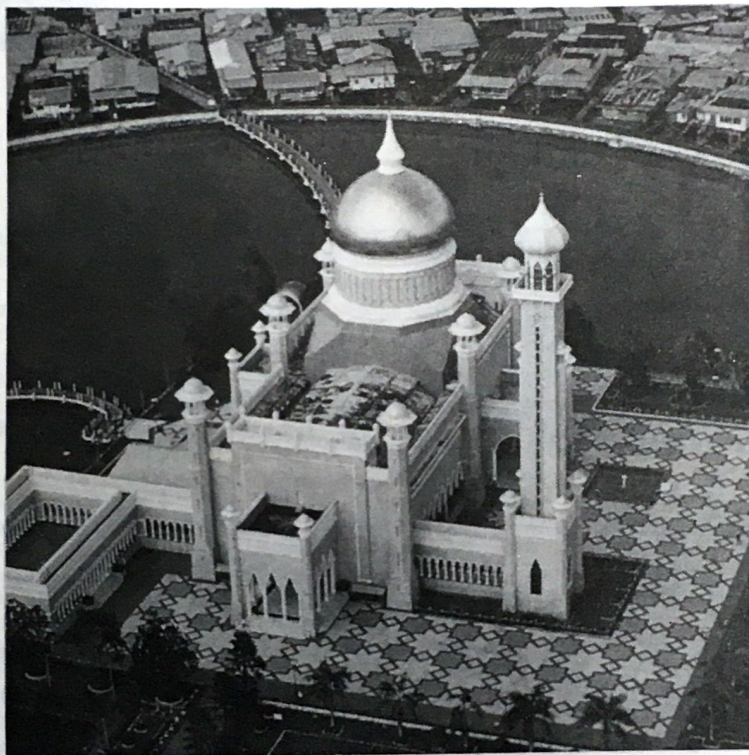


His Royal Highness Paduka Seri Pengiran Digadong Sahibul Mal Pengiran Muda Haji Jefri Bolkiah, Finance Minister.





# Brunei Darussalam



## National Day Issue

February 23rd 1989

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Penerbitan rencana khas Hari Kebangsaan, Negara Brunei Darussalam ini adalah bertujuan untuk memaparkan usaha-usaha Kerajaan Kebawah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Paduka Seri Baginda Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah Sultan dan Yang Di Pertuan Negara Brunei Darussalam dalam melaksanakan projek-projek dibawah Rancangan Kemajuan Negara ke Lima. Ianya membentangkan kemajuan-kemajuan dan perkembangan-perkembangan yang telah dicapai semenjak perancangan Rancangan Kemajuan Negara Ke Lima pada tahun 1986 hinggalah pada penghujung tahun 1988, khususnya dari segi kemajuan fizikal dan pencapaian matalamat Rancangan Kemajuan Negara dalam bidang-bidang seperti perindustrian, sumber-sumber utama dan projek-projek yang berkaitan dengannya. Adalah diharapkan dengan memaparkan perkembangan dan pencapaian yang telah dan sedang berjalan ini, rakyat dan penduduk negara ini akan dapat lebih memahami akan usaha-usaha ini dan seterusnya sama-sama berusaha serta berkerjasama dalam mencapai matalamat yang dibentangkan dalam Rancangan Kemajuan Negara itu.

Alhamdulillah, jika kita imbas kembali dari segi kemajuan fizikal dan matalamat Kemajuan Negara tersebut kita bolehlah berbangga setakat ini dengan hasil yang kita sama-sama perolehi. Dari segi pembangunan fizikal, dalam waktu tiga tahun ini, kita telah dapat melaksanakan hampir 70 peratus dari projek-projek yang terdapat didalam Rancangan Kemajuan Negara. Projek ini antara lain termasuklah seperti projek pembinaan ampangan air, pembinaan tambahan lapangan terbang antarabangsa, pembinaan sekolah-sekolah menengah, masjid dan surau, bangunan pejabat Kerajaan, sistem telefon dan letrik serta pembinaan perumahan. Projek-projek kesemuanya ini dihasratkan untuk meningkatkan lagi kesejahteraan dan kebajikan rakyat dan penduduk di Negara ini. Dari segi pencapaian kearah matalamat untuk mempelbagaikan ekonomi supaya tidak semata-mata bergantung kepada minyak dan gas, sedikit sebanyak kita telah dapat menunjukan perkembangan yang mengalakkan dibidang perindustrian dan sumber-sumber utama. Sebagai misalannya kita telah dapat mengenalpasti beberapa kawasan perindustrian yang boleh dimajukan secara berperingkat-peringkat. Beberapa dari kawasan ini telah atau sedang dimajukan pada masa ini. Dari segi perikanan, perhutanan dan pertanian, rancangan-rancangan dan kajian-kajian kearah memajukan sektor-sektor ini sedang giat dilaksanakan dan dasar-dasar peningkatan penghasilan dari sektor-sektor ini juga telah dikenalpasti. Adalah diharapkan dalam jangka pendek aktiviti-aktiviti ini akan dapat menunjukan hasil yang baik dan memuaskan. Kita berharap dengan usaha-usaha yang berterusan dalam bidang-bidang ini serta dengan adanya kerjasama yang erat dari semua pihak yang terlibat maka usaha-usaha kita untuk mempelbagaikan sumber-sumber ekonomi akan tetap tercapai dan seterusnya negara kita akan terus mashor dan bahagia dibawah pimpinan bijaksana Kebawah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Paduka Seri Baginda Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah Sultan dan Yang Di Pertuan Negara Brunei Darussalam.

Bagi matalamat yang lain seperti langkah meningkatkan tenaga manusia yang berkemahiran, Kerajaan Kebawah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Paduka Seri Baginda Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah Sultan dan Yang Di Pertuan Negara Brunei Darussalam akan terus sentiasa berusaha melatih dan meninggikan kemahiran pekerja dengan melancarkan berbagai bidang kursus dan latihan yang selaras dengan kemampuan dan peningkatan prestasi kerja tenaga manusia. Dalam usaha melatih rakyat Melayu sebagai pemimpin didalam perniagaan jua, beberapa agensi-agensi Kerajaan telah pun berfungsi kearah matalamat ini seperti memberikan kemudahan kewangan dalam memudahkan anak-anak tempatan untuk memulakan perniagaan mereka, disamping menganjurkan latihan dan bimbingan serta nasihat kepada peniaga-peniaga dibidang perniagaan.

Sebagai penutup saya sekali lagi merayu supaya rakyat dan penduduk negara ini akan sentiasa berkerjasama dengan pihak Kerajaan dalam sama-sama maju dan mencapai matalamat yang telah dibentangkan didalam Rancangan Kemajuan Negara.



# Beyond the oil boom

Brunei Darussalam moves away from dependence on oil and gas



The sale of petroleum products is by far the single largest foreign exchange earner for the Brunei Darussalam. In 1986, for example, 63.5% of the country's GDP came directly from the oil industry. Buoyant oil prices in the 70's allowed the State to build up huge foreign reserves. Now, however, long term forecasts on the world oil and gas markets sound a note of caution. The problem is world over production, which has caused the price of oil to fall since 1985.

All of which goes to show how vital it is for Brunei Darussalam to plan for a more diversified economy. While the industry is surely set to remain top earner for many years to come, it is only prudent meanwhile to research new fields of endeavour.

As it seeks to diversify, Brunei Darussalam has in fact a head start. First, the country's economy is one of the strongest in the region and its currency is backed by sound reserves. Secondly, the State's foreign policy has always been a congenial one. Brunei Darussalam has fostered amity abroad and secured the strong co-operative ties which make any development that much easier.

The eventual aim is to establish bumiputra companies. However, in the meanwhile much can be learned from abroad. Local entrepreneurs are being urged to improve their skills and standards. In the areas where they have to form joint ventures with foreign companies, they are required to be more actively involved. Trade exhibitions are being encouraged too, in order to accelerate business links. And the possibility of establishing a Development Bank has also been discussed to give businessmen readier access to investment capital.

There is, of course, much to be done. Currently, virtually all manufactured goods and the majority of food commodities are still imported. At the same time, a steady climb in the consumer price index spells dearer imports in the future. But the potential is there.

The primary industries — fishing, forestry and agriculture — have been given top priority, with a view to providing a platform for industrial development. (See articles). And smaller enterprises and light industry are also being given a boost.

The immediate aim is to promote import substitution and to boost the export industry. As a spin-off, the Government hopes to increase employment opportunities and to develop the role of 'Rakyat Melayu' as leaders of industry and commerce. New industries

which will complement existing ones and industries which make use of local resources are being especially encouraged.

In all these aims, the role of the Ministry of Development is to provide facilitate the country's social and economic development.

The basic infrastructure in Brunei Darussalam is already well in place, thanks to the developments in the 3rd and 4th National Plans, which concentrated on

As an inducement to new enterprises, rents start at as little as B\$600 per month for a 20' by 40' unit. Larger units of 20' by 100' can be had for a reasonable B\$1,600 — which is just B\$0.80 per square foot.

A number of further industrial parks are also under construction or in the planning stage, including Phase 2 of Beribi, a 37.9 hectare site, and 4 others at Angerek Desa, Serembangun, Bangar and Kuala Belait. By spreading the parks across all 4 Districts, entrepreneurial and employment opportunities will be shared by all the country.

19 other sites have also been identified for development. In each case, the facilities will be offered with full infrastructure, so business will incur no extra start-up costs or delays; they can move straight in.

Companies which seek assistance may be locally-owned or have foreign participation. Applications are assessed on a number of criteria, the principal yardstick being, of course, the company's profit potential. If the product makes use of local resources, complements a local industry or has a local market, it will also be given more preference.

In short, if you have positive proposals which will help Brunei Darussalam to diversify its economy, they will be considered seriously and expeditiously.



the provision of adequate roads, electricity, water and ports facilities. Now attention is being focussed on more specialised infrastructure, such as industrial parks. Emphasis is on the small business: nearly 70% of the country's companies employ 10 people or less.

One such park, the Beribi Industrial Complex, has now been in operation for over a year. Phase 1 was completed in November 1987 in Gadong's light industrial area at a cost of B\$7 million. Since then it has housed some 56 small enterprises, everything from coffee shops and bakeries to car workshops and furniture factories.

**Clockwise from top left: furniture making; welding; garment manufacturing; the Beribi Industrial Complex which houses a large variety of enterprises, from bakeries to car workshops.**



## CONSTRUCTION

# Building for the future

Opening soon: the International Convention Centre



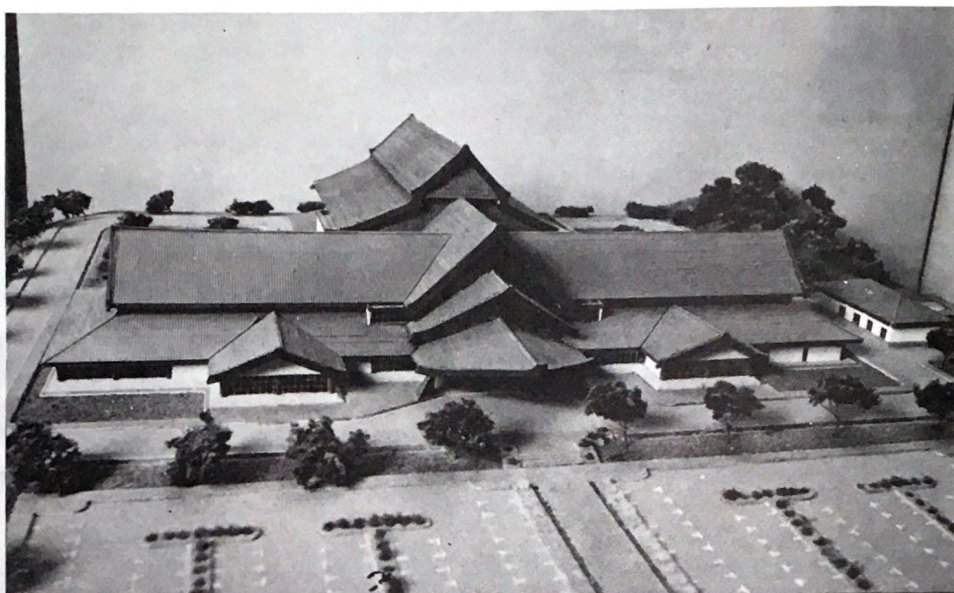
Brunei Darussalam will shortly have a brand new venue for conferences and conventions. The new International Convention Centre, started in November 1987, will be ready on March 19th this year. The project will cost B\$25 m.

For some time Brunei Darussalam has felt the lack of an adequate forum to host international meetings; all the more so as the State has come to play a more and more active role in the dialogue of the region, notably in ASEAN. The International Convention Centre will be first purpose-built venue.

The site occupies some 25 acres close to the Hassanal Bolkiah National Stadium. It was chosen for its proximity to the Ministerial quarter. Visiting delegates will appreciate the convenience when it comes to their meetings with Government officials. They will also be close to the new Indoor Stadium, planned as part of the new National Sports Complex, which will be used for large conventions.

Much of the 2-storey building is already up, including the staggered and pitched tile roof, its most striking feature, which covers the vast main hall. Up to 1,500 delegates will be accommodated in the hall, with space for 200 more in a lecture room, equipped with the latest audio-visual equipment, and for smaller groups of up to 30 in a committee room.

As befits a forum where Brunei Darussalam will take centre stage, the new building will have a district Bruneian flavour. The design reflects traditional themes of Malay architecture, and inside much has been made of natural timber in the local style.



*Above — the model.  
Below — the real thing. In the background is the new National Sports Complex, currently under construction.*

## A new headquarters for the Ministry of Development

In June of this year, work will begin on a headquarters for the Ministry of Development, which will soon outgrow its present facilities. The new building, just across from the Ministry's current home, will be their first headquarters. It will join the cluster of ultra-modern Ministry buildings on the Old Airport Road.

20 acres are earmarked for the 6-storey, 13,000m<sup>2</sup> headquarters which will house the growing number of Ministry staff. The design will be flexible, allowing for further expansion in the future.

The architects plan to include an auditorium, a VIP lounge, a library and a number of computer rooms to fulfil the Ministry's working needs. There will also be offices for 150 people (the Ministry's board are state-of-the-art conference facilities, including the latest presentation equipment, an exhibition hall, conference rooms, a library and a visitor centre.

The B\$12.8m project is scheduled for completion by March 1991.



## SPORTS

# Brunei goes for gold

A multi-million dollar Sports Complex gives Brunei the winning edge



When the Hassanal Bolkiah National Stadium opened in 1985, it was a major boost for a sporting nation. Bruneians have always been keen on sports, from badminton and football, the current favourites, to traditional games like sepak takraw and the martial art of silat.

They've also shown talent. For many years, the country has been represented at international sporting meets, like the South East Asian Games and the Commonwealth Games. And for a small nation, Brunei Darussalam has won its fair share of medals.

The Hassanal Bolkiah National Stadium is, however, just the beginning of a major national investment in sports which will raise the standard of all the country's sporting facilities on to a world class level.

There's a social purpose behind the initiatives: 'a sound mind in a sound body' is an excellent prescription for the youth of any country. But it's also a question of national pride. Bruneians aren't content to take second place. From now on, they're out to win.

The new 'National Sports Complex' will certainly be a great fillip to the sporting hopes of Brunei Darussalam. Involving a multi-million dollar investment, it is in itself a massive vote of confidence in the sporting youth of the country. It will benefit not only youth associations, but the general public too.

And it will lend the country's national teams a truly competitive edge.

Building started in October 1987. Straddling the the Delima Berakas link road, the 50-acre site lies east of the Hassanal Bolkiah National Stadium near Bandar Seri Begawan, and the plan is to link the new complex with the Stadium by means of an overhead pedestrian walkway. As part of the design, the style of the new buildings complements the existing ones, so when complete, the whole complex will be all of a piece.

Under Phase 1, now well under way, will be a new Swimming Pool Complex, designed to the standards of the International Olympic Committee. All of the new sports facilities will be built to exacting standards required for top international events.

The new complex will include a 50-metre competition pool with 10 swimming lanes and seating for 2,000 spectators, plus a high board diving pool. Swimming, diving and water polo tournaments will be hosted there when the complex is complete at the end of March 1990.

Also under Phase 1 is a Practice Track - an outdoor stadium designed to complement the Hassanal Bolkiah National Stadium, which will remain the venue for the largest events. Complete with its own grandstand, it will be used as a practice arena for track and field events, as well as to host minor sporting meets, such as local football matches. Building is already well-advanced and

scheduled for completion by July 3rd this year.

A Tennis Court Complex will complete Phase 1. Ready by the end of October this year, it's designed to international standards. As well as 8 courts for everyday use (including 2 clay courts), there will be 2 competition courts and a centre court for finals with seating for 800 spectators. Adjoining it, a Club House will have changing rooms for 100 players plus a table tennis room, a health bar and a dining area.

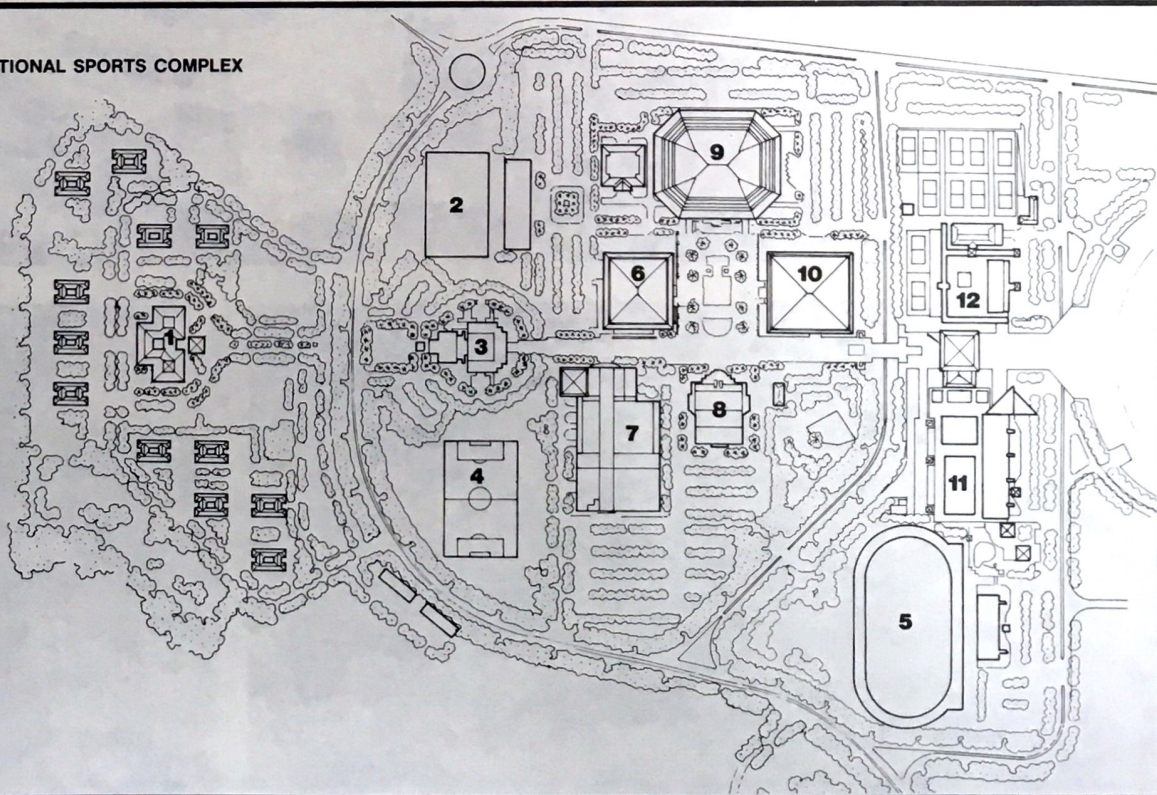
Phase 2, which is due to start later this year, is if anything an even more ambitious project: an Indoor Stadium, a Multi Purpose Hall, a Bowling Centre and a Pedestrian Mall that will eventually link together the various parts of the complex.

The Indoor Stadium is the largest single structure in the whole National Sports project, and will take a few years to build. Designed as a flexible space, it will host a variety of sports, including gymnastics, volleyball, basketball, badminton and boxing. Seating will be built for up to 5,000 spectators, with a separate area for Royalty and VIPs. The Indoor Stadium is also intended for non-sporting events, such as concerts and conventions, for which a tailor-made PA system will be installed.

As its name suggests, the Multi Purpose Hall will also host a wide variety of sports. In fact, within the hall several events may be hosted at the same time, cordoned off from one

THE NATIONAL SPORTS COMPLEX

1. Games Village
2. Hockey Stadium
3. Headquarters of the Ministry of Welfare, Youth and Sport
4. Football Ground
5. Practice Track
6. Squash Centre
7. Practice Hall
8. Bowling Centre
9. Indoor Stadium
10. Multi Purpose Sports Hall
11. Swimming Centre
12. Tennis Centre





## DEVELOPMENT



**Main picture: Hassanal Bolkiah National Stadium. Below left: aerial view of the site. Below right: construction in progress.**



another by a system of screens. During an international event, such as the South East Asia Games, the hall will come into play as a back-up to the Indoor Stadium. In all, there will be room for over 2,000 spectators, including an area reserved for Royalty and VIPs.

Completing Phase 2 will be a Bowling Centre and Fitness Centre. In one area will be 24 lanes for 10 pin bowling. In another, a gymnasium for fitness training. On the first level, there will also be a restaurant open to the public.

Next comes Phase 3, which includes a Games Village for accommodating visiting athletes. The Village is made up of a group of dormitory-style blocks, clustered around a central block which will offer restaurant and leisure facilities. 300 sportsmen will be able to live there at one time.

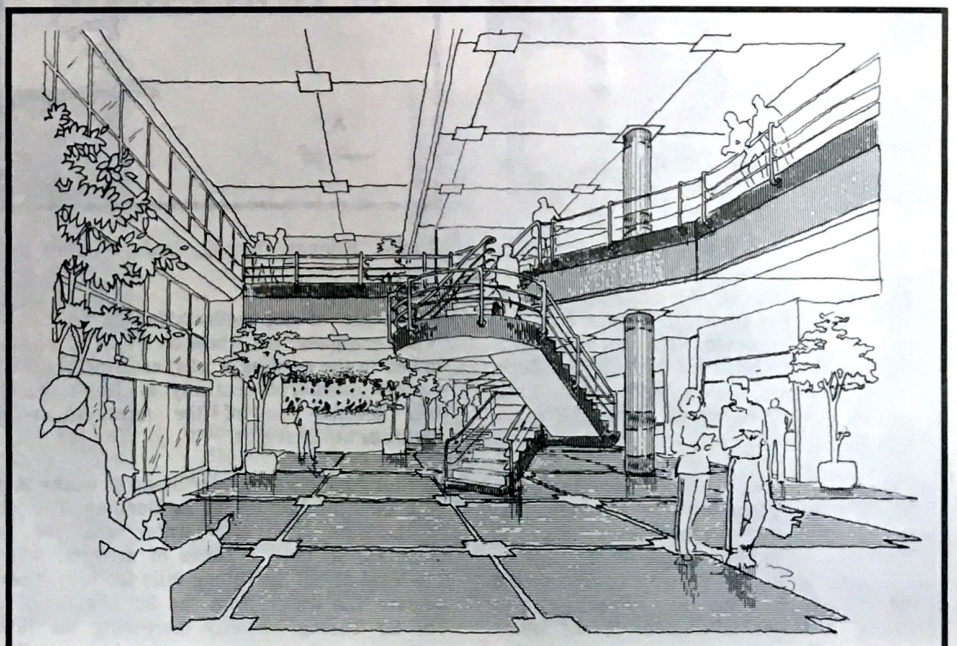
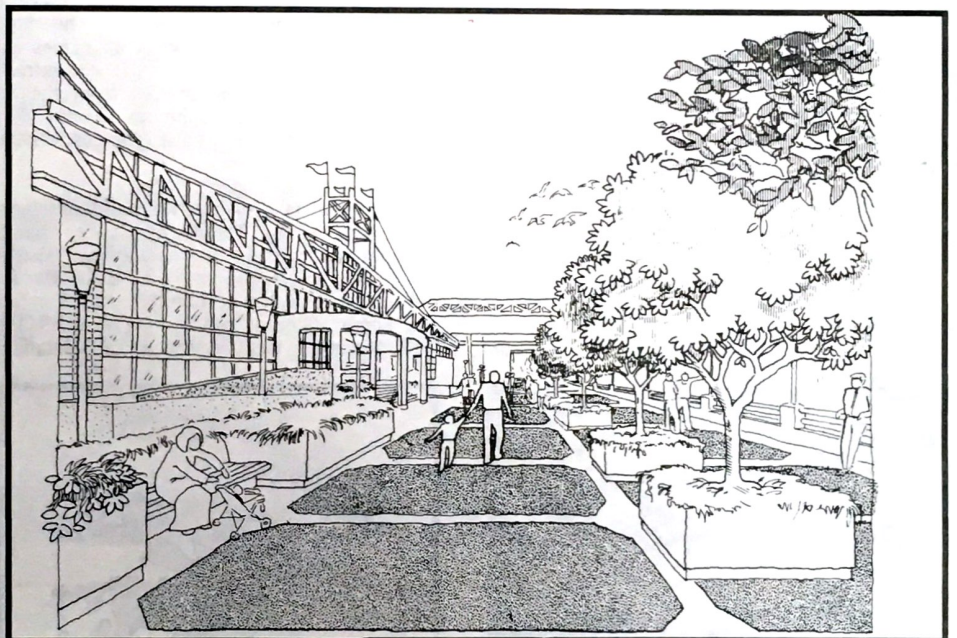
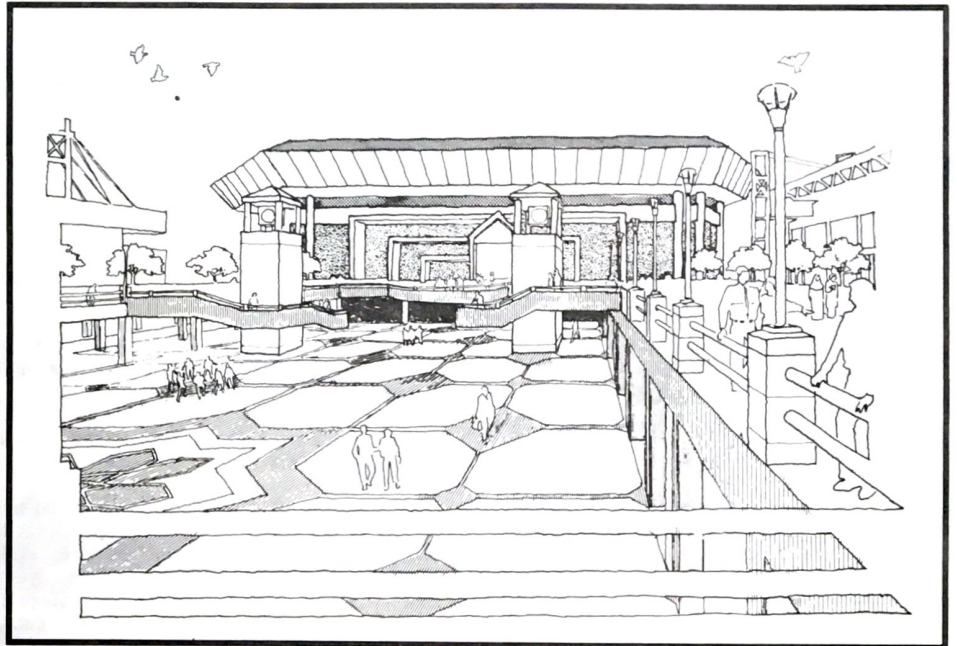
Also part of Phase 3 is a Squash Centre and a Hockey Stadium. The Squash Centre will have 8 practice courts, 3 competition courts, each with seating for 200 spectators, and a centre court for finals. The Stadium will be exclusively for hockey with an artificial turf pitch to conform with world standards. Capacity will be for up to 2,000 spectators.

To make the most of the new facilities, the Government is also sparing no expense to recruit the best manpower money can buy. Top coaches from all over the world will now be joining the Brunei team. A trio of coaches from Malaysia will be training up the sepak takraw, table tennis and badminton teams. A coach from the United States Sports Academy will bring on the national swimming teams. For hockey and water polo, top talent has been lured from Australia. For silat, coaches have been brought from Indonesia. For judo, there's an expert from Korea; for karate, a master from Japan; for tennis, a pro from Singapore; and for body-building a heavyweight from Burma.

Nowadays, if you want to be serious about your sport, medical expertise is also vital. So a Sports Medical Centre was set up in September last year at the Hassanal Bolkiah National Stadium, manned by a full-time doctor and nurse who are specialists in the field.

Simultaneously, the Government is planning to build sports complexes in every district to boost sporting talent and opportunities for future generations. The aim is sport for all, and excellence in all sports.

It looks like there will be no stopping the Brunei team.



## THE NATIONAL SPORTS COMPLEX

Phase 1: Swimming Pool Complex  
Practice Track  
Tennis Court Complex

Phase 2: Indoor Stadium  
Multi Purpose Hall  
Pedestrian Mall  
Bowling Centre

Phase 3: Games Village  
Squash Centre  
Hockey Stadium

Above: 3 impressions of the new Complex



## INFRASTRUCTURE

# Slaking the National thirst

**A B\$250m project doubles the supply of drinking water to Bandar Seri Begawan, Tutong and Muara**

The average Bruneian gets through a staggering 500 litres of water every day. That's over 180 cubic metres every year, enough to float an oil tanker. In fact, the Nation's per capita water consumption is among the highest in South East Asia.

One reason is that water is in ready supply: 98% of Bruneians have piped water in their homes. By the year 2000, everyone will have it. Another reason is that until recently water has been cheap — until 1984 it was subsidised — so no one has been in the habit of saving it.

Recently, advertising campaigns have been persuading the public to be more thrifty. But all the same, demand can only increase. For one thing, the population of the country is set to rise to some 370,000 by the year 2,005. For another, demand from industry is growing all the time: with industry in line for further development, the pressure is on.

So where will all this water come from?

Well, fortunately the water supply system in Brunei Darussalam is already well-established. Raw water in the State dates back as far as 1948. Bandar Seri Begawan

since 1973. They are the thirstiest areas of the country accounting for some 75% of the total water consumed in Brunei Darussalam.

Currently these areas receive their water from 2 sources: the majority — about 90% — from the Sg Tutong, and the remainder from the Tasek Reservoir in Bandar Seri Begawan, around 120,000 cubic metres every day in all. The Sg Tutong project dates back to 1973. 'Stage 1' which was completed that year sourced 38,000 cubic metres per day. 'Stage 2' in 1979 increased supply to 83,000 cubic metres and 'Stage 3' brought capacity up to the present level. Now the latest stage — 'Stage 4' — is due for completion. The most ambitious phase of all, when it comes on stream at the end of next year, it will extract a further 109,000 cubic metres from the Sg Tutong, doubling the supply in Bandar Seri Begawan, Tutong and Muara. The cost: B\$250 million.

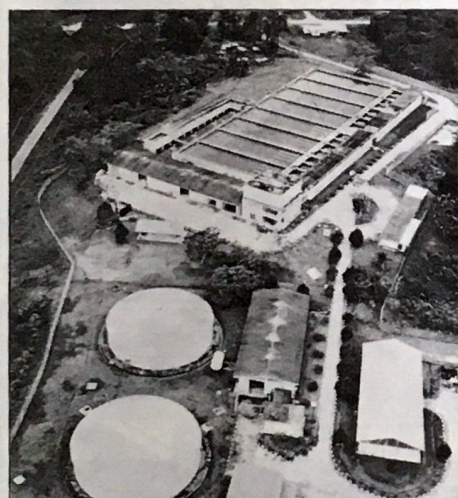
The 'Stage 4' project involves building a new intake on the Sg Tutong at Kuala Abang, close to the existing one at Layong; also a new water treatment works at Bukit Barun, terminal reservoirs at Lambak and Kiarong and some 50km of pipeline to channel the water on to 7 local reservoirs at Melabau,

intrusion. In this way, the supply of water will not be affected, no matter what the time of year.

The construction of the dam was a highly complex feat of engineering. The valley floor consisted of nothing more stable than silty alluvium deposits, far too weak to sustain any structure, much less a huge dam.

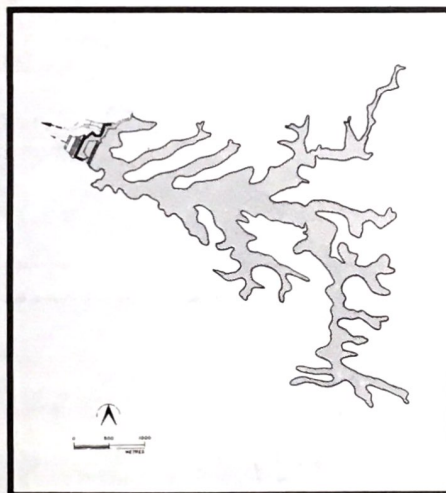
Special techniques had to be employed. First, the dam was designed with an unusually flat profile to reduce the pressure on the foundations. Next, a highly sophisticated system of 'de-watering' was used to drain the silty deposits of water, thereby improving stability (in the event, 4 'dewatering' lines had to be installed at strategic points across the valley, using the latest high-pressure eductor technology). Lastly, the behaviour of the foundations had to be constantly monitored using computers.

The Benutan Project also involved the first tunnel ever constructed in Brunei Darussalam. 200m long and over 4m in diameter, the tunnel was used to divert the Sg Benutan during construction of the dam. It will later serve to release water from the reservoir in controlled quantities.



(then called Brunei Town) was the first to be supplied. In 1953, the Tasek Treatment works began the supply of treated water to the Bandar Seri Begawan area, and in 1965 capacity was increased with the building of the Tasek Dam. The Kuala Belait and Seria areas have been supplied since 1956 while Temburong has been served since 1977 by the Sumbiling Treatment Works.

In that year also, a Statewide Resources Study laid the groundwork for developing the water supply even further. Emphasis was laid on up-grading the existing works, such as at Layong and Tasek, which supply the Bandar Seri Begawan, Muara and Tutong districts. A major investment in the water supply for these 3 areas had been on-going



Rimba, Kilanas, Tutong, Dedap, Palait and Wasan.

The scale of the undertaking is immense. When complete, the whole of 'Stage 4' will be linked to the existing works, creating one vast system monitored centrally at Tasek, which will become one of the most advanced facilities in the region.

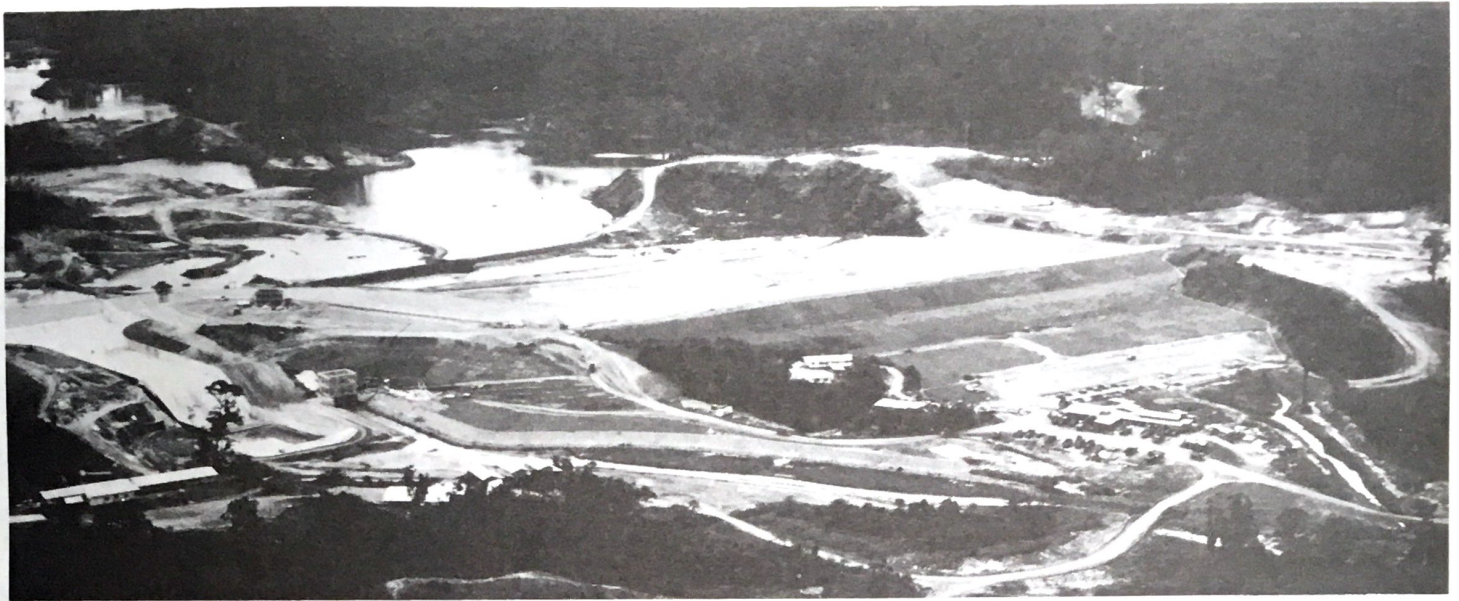
A vital component of the 'Stage 4' works is a new earthfill dam on the Sg Benutan. The job of the dam is to store water from the Sg Benutan, so that in times of drought, when the level of the Sg Tutong falls too low, it can release the water from the Sg Benutan into the Sg Tutong, thereby increasing the flow and protecting the source from saline



When Benutan is complete, it will be massive: 21m high, 417m long and 450m at its widest point. It will have used nearly 3 million cubic metres of material, including 10,000 cubic metres of concrete and over 3,000 tonnes of steel. In operation it will hold a staggering 44.1 million cubic metres of water, a huge reservoir spread over more than 455 hectares.

**Above (left to right): water treatment works; plan of Benutan reservoir; the slipway at Benutan.**





## Shore protection at Jerudong



At a cost of B\$18.4 million, the Jerudong Shore Protection Project is critical to the Government's plan to protect the shore from monsoon waves, which eventually eat away the shore line.





## FORESTRY

# Preserving a primary industry

## How economics and ecology can go hand in hand



all: primary undisturbed forest.

Not surprisingly, Brunei Darussalam is self-sufficient in timber. In fact, so long as exports are curtailed and demand is limited to domestic needs, the country should have no need to import timber for many years to come. But the question now being asked is, *how many years?* Some calculations for the mixed forest area put the figure at just 30, at the present rate of timber consumption. After that, the country's stock may be severely depleted, or at least deficient. And not only would this have serious economic implications, ecologically it could spell disaster. The forests of Brunei play a crucial role in the preservation of the environment.

In this sense, the Forestry Department has to tread a tightrope. On the one hand, they need to maximise production from the forest; on the other, they need to minimise the impact on the environment. It isn't an easy job. They also know that success can only depend on long-term thinking. Unlike the short-rotation crops of agriculture, forestry has a long gestation period before you see any returns.

Fortunately, the Forestry Department has reacted early. Under the 5th Development Plan, they have drawn up detailed guidelines to achieve and maintain the right balance between commercial and conservational interests. What's more, these guidelines are intended to be good 'for all time'.

Certain factors operate in their favour. Brunei's vast areas of forest offer great potential. Secondly, a national forest resources and strategic planning study has already been carried out in the country, providing valuable reference material. Thirdly, they have the opportunity to study the performance of tropical forest management in other countries, noting their successes and avoiding their failures.

In the event they have set 4 priorities: adequate timber production, timber industry development, environmental conservation and the development of non-timber forest resources, such as bamboo and rattan.

On the supply side, they aim to increase both

the quality and quantity of timber production in order to satisfy the growing demand, particularly from the construction industry which is currently enjoying a resurgence. To meet this demand, one of their strategies is the rehabilitation of natural forest after logging operations. This is carried out on an on-going basis, so that areas of forest which have been felled can be allowed to regenerate.

In addition, they are launching an ambitious



plantation programme, establishing quality sawn timber trees, and hope to develop an annual capacity of 100,000 cubic metres by the year 2015. This strategy is crucial. Combined with controlled imports of timber, it will allow the Forestry Department to develop the industry without cutting into the forest.

Bamboos and rattans are also targetted for development. Both are in great demand in the furniture making industry, which is itself the subject of the Government's development plans. Therefore encouraging their growth has cross-over benefits.

Another strategy — in fact the keynote in

their plans — is efficiency. They aim to make better use of existing resources by more effective logging and by the introduction of new species that until now have not received attention. At the same time, they are introducing new technology at seminars, workshops and training courses. The country's 20-odd sawmills, which have been guilty in the past of significant wastage, are also being brought into line.

Efficiency goes hand in hand with conservation. By making better use of existing resources, more forest areas can be saved from exploitation.

The Forestry Department has played an important role in the preservation of the forest environment for many years. Large areas are already officially designated Conservation Areas or Protected Forests. And now the Department is going further.

They intend to establish key areas of forest land as National Parks in perpetuity. 3 candidates have been singled out — the Ulu Temburong Conservation Area, the Sungai Ingei Conservation Area with Labi Hills Forest Reserve and the Ulu Mendaram Conservation Area. These forests contain untold species of flora and fauna, a natural heritage for all Bruneians which must be saved for future generations.

Taking a cue from similar schemes in Europe and the United States, they are also converting areas of forest into recreational parks, an initiative which is especially welcome in Brunei Darussalam, where leisure amenities are limited. So far, 4 recreational areas for public use have been earmarked for development by 1990 and 4 more are under study.

The National Parks will have a twin purpose, one recreational, the other educational. Playgrounds, picnic areas, jogging tracks and camping sites have all been mooted as possible schemes. And on a more serious note, it is thought that the Parks will instil in visitors a sense of pride in their natural heritage.

An up-to-date inventory of all the various plants of the forest is also planned. By learning more about them, many more opportunities for development may be identified. Such a comprehensive guide will also be of great benefit to botanists, both amateur and professional.

Once more, economics and ecology will go hand in hand.





Lambak Kanan from the air.

## HOUSING

# On the Home Front

## Government Housing Schemes meet growing demand

The demand for housing in Brunei Darussalam has increased steadily over the years with the considerable growth in its population. At the last Census in 1981 the total population, including temporary residents, stood at around 193,000. By 1990, that figure is set to climb some 30% to over 255,000. By the year 2,005 it will be up to 367,000.

The other factor in the equation is a subtle, yet definite shift in the social pattern towards smaller households. The current ratio of just under 6 householders per dwelling is slowly dropping, as the young people of Brunei Darussalam are growing up and fending for themselves.

To meet the surging demand, various incentives, such as soft loans, have been

offered to encourage private building, and the Government has also released land specifically for development. But still, only a limited amount of private land is available in Brunei Darussalam, and so the major contribution towards the country's housing needs is made by the Government itself.

To meet the immediate need, several areas were earmarked for development back in 1980, in all 4 districts of the State. Today, some 8 housing developments are either in the planning stage or already under construction. 2,920 hectares of land have been set aside for the various schemes which will eventually house some 72,000 people. Their aim is to build quality homes combined with all the facilities, social and commercial, which help to preserve the fabric of the community.

The pilot scheme and the largest of the new developments is at Lambak Kanan, a 630 hectare site carved out of primary jungle about 10 kilometres from Bandar Seri Begawan. The B\$400 million project is the largest public-initiated scheme so far in Brunei Darussalam, and will ultimately house some 14,400 people in 2,022 units. The project is being constructed in 12 phases, 2 of which are already complete, with 235 families already settled.

Lambak Kanan is part of the Government's new home ownership scheme for State employees. All the houses will be up for sale to eligible Government staff at affordable prices. Preferential loans are available too, repayable over as long as 20 years.



## DEVELOPMENT

The Lambak project is designed to be a self-contained settlement, with all amenities close at hand, including a Mosque, shops, schools and health services. The eventual objective is to build a Town Centre with religious, cultural, community, commercial and industrial activities of its very own. For recreation, a playing field for sports and games is also planned.

The houses themselves are designed in 4 small village groups, the idea being to engender a sense of community and belonging. Each of the neighbourhoods will be bordered by areas of natural forest to provide a feeling of enclosure and privacy. And each will also have its own religious school, its own primary and secondary schools, community centre, and local shopping facilities.

Landscaping has been another key consideration to create a pleasant and attractive environment for residents to live and work in. From the outset, the scheme was carefully integrated with the surrounding forest land. Other sites will also be planted to create public parks and play areas. Another feature will be a small lake, which as well as acting as a reservoir, will serve as a recreational area.

Another typical housing development is at Pandan between Kuala Belait and Seria. Work began in February 1986: when complete the project will house 10,500 people in 1,450 units.

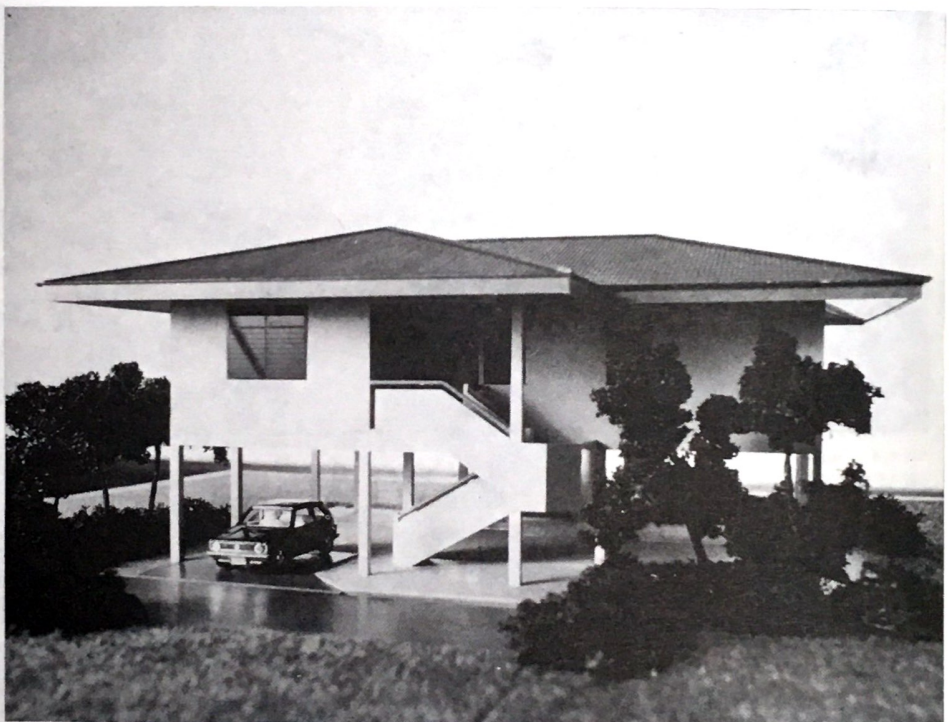
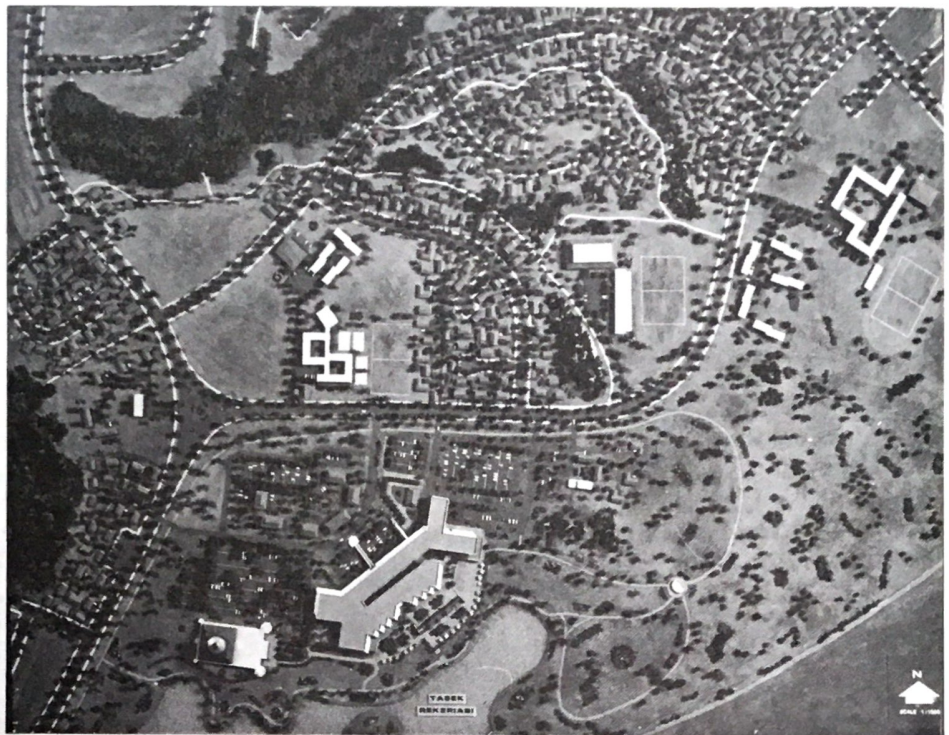
The plan comprises 3 residential areas, grouped around a Town Centre and 2 district centres. Once again, a lot of thought has gone into the design to create a sense of community: each area is subdivided into smaller clusters, in much the same way as a traditional kampong, and each has its own children's playground for neighbours to meet and get to know each other. The houses are also varied in design, rather than uniform: 5 different designs are being built to serve the needs of different sizes of families.

As with Lambak Kanan, care has gone into landscaping too. There will be plenty of open spaces, including parks, picnic areas and playgrounds, plus an artificial lake with a pedestrian towpath. Shrubs and trees are also being planted along the boundary of Jalan Mumong to shelter the area from traffic noise.

The Town Centre is a major development in itself. The focal point will be a new Mosque with a minaret. There will be primary, secondary and religious schools, kindergartens, health centres, community centres, a market and shops. Also planned are a police station, a fire station, a library, a petrol station and a bus station. In effect, Lambak Pandan will be a completely self-sufficient area.

Other Government building programmes include institutional quarters for Government employees, such as the developments at Anggerek Desa and the Old Airport area. Another aspect is resettlement, for which nearly 3,000 hectares have been set aside. When the resettlement is complete, some 76,350 people will be accommodated.

The scheme is well-advanced. As far back as 1983, projects at Kampong Mata-Mata and at Kampong Serasa provided new homes for families who were affected by major development projects, and others who were victims of fire outbreaks in Kampong Ayer. Another project,

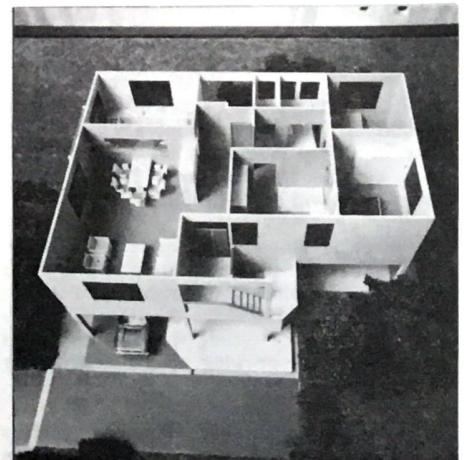


**A model scheme: Lambak Kanan.**

completed in 1985, resettled residents from Kampong Ayer to improve their standard of living.

Coupled with the resettlement scheme is the so-called 'Rakyat Jati' scheme, which was introduced in 1983. In all, some 1,286 lots are under development specifically for 'Rakyat Jati' in all 4 districts of the State.

Through these various schemes, the Government aims to increase the standard of living for all people in Brunei Darussalam. And already we can see a good measure of success. In Brunei Darussalam, the average number of people per room is just 1.91. The tolerable standard is 3.0, as laid down by the United Nations World Housing Survey.





## AGRICULTURE

# Brunei goes back to the land

In a bid for more self-sufficiency, the Government invests in the farmers



Brunei Darussalam, whose national income comes mainly from the production of oil and gas, is very much dependent on imports for its food requirements. Historically, it has received roughly 95% of its foreign exchange from oil and gas exports and in turn spent nearly 50% of its foreign exchange on importing food.

During the last two decades the cost of these imports has risen steadily, from B\$37.47 million in 1971 to B\$1,542 million in 1983. 1985-1986 figures show the State imported some 97% of its rice, 67% of its buffalo meat, 56% of its chickens, 20% of its vegetables and 9% of its eggs. The challenge now is to arrest that decline and to achieve an acceptable level of self-sufficiency.

Strategically, as well as economically, the target of better self-sufficiency is vital and the strategy of import substitution is key to the Government's plans. But promoting the development of agriculture also has benefits across the board. It's a vital factor in diversifying the country's economy away from dependence on oil and gas. It increases employment opportunities and entrepreneurial opportunities, particularly for Rakyat Melayu. It serves to redistribute income to the rural areas, enhancing the standard of living in the countryside; that in turn leads to the development of the rural communities. And it provides a base for secondary and tertiary industries, such as processing, packing and manufacturing.

Relatively speaking, Brunei Darussalam still has a vast land area that has not been developed and could be turned into agriculturally productive land.

In the Third National Development Plan, B\$28.4 million was earmarked for agriculture and another B\$28.4 million was allocated for the Fourth Plan. Under the current Plan, agriculture has a B\$30 million budget.

57,710 hectares have been identified by the Department of Agriculture as ripe for development. Scattered around Brunei Darussalam in smaller pockets, the land is being developed in stages. The immediate development areas are the most fertile, easily accessible ones with good access to water supplies. Later, less advantaged areas which will involve more groundwork and a greater investment will also be developed.

Rice is the staple food in Brunei Darussalam and a certain level of self-sufficiency is highly desirable. A B\$7 million scheme at Kampong Wasan is intended as a pilot project

towards achieving 30% self-sufficiency. In 1988, the project produced 353 tonnes of rice and it is hoped production will be increased to 512 tonnes.

If the 400 hectare project at Wasan proves economically viable, the scheme will be privatised and heavy Government subsidies will no longer be required. Depending on how successful this is, there are plans for a larger scheme on a 2,300 hectare site at Mulaut and for expanding the country's storage capacity.

Buffalo breeding is another important area of development. The country's Australian cattle ranch, already mentioned, currently provides about 6,000 heads annually. But studies conducted at the Sinaut Agricultural Training Centre indicate potential at home as well. A pilot scheme at Tungku has shown that cattle breeding can be viable, provided that costs can be brought down, and this can be achieved by introducing locally produced feed.

Livestock breeding programmes are currently under way at Luahan, Jerudong and Kampong Batang Mitus.

The newest is the Kampong Batang Mitus project. Costing B\$1 million and employing 23 people, it aims to up-grade local buffalo herd to produce good quality breeding animals, thereby reducing imports. Initially, it is to produce about 14 to 25 animals each year.

B\$1 million has also gone towards producing high value fodder crops and pasture for animal feeds at the Luahan Agricultural Station. Currently, the project has 15 hectares of land to use, but there are plans to double it in the near future.

The poultry industry has also been given a boost. Today the State produces half of its poultry meat and 90% of its eggs.

The latest scheme is for a hatchery at Kampong Mentiri, which has been given a budget of B\$1 million to achieve self-sufficiency in the production of day-old chicks. The project has the capacity to produce some 3.2 million day-old chicks per year to be sold to poultry farmers at a reasonable price. Day-old chicks are vital to poultry production and a regular supply at a reasonable price will benefit the industry as a whole.

Currently there are 15 people employed at the project by the Government, but there are plans to privatise.

To cope with increased meat production, a new abattoir has been built at Kampong Mulaut, at a cost of B\$8 million. Chicken and beef that are processed there will be guaranteed halal and hygienic. At present the abattoir is capable of slaughtering 3,600 birds and 25 animals per day, but capacity may be increased soon by introducing shift work.

As for vegetables, the eventual aim is for full self-sufficiency and for export, using high-tech farming techniques. Fruit is also being actively promoted. The potential for fruit farming in Brunei Darussalam is enormous and a wide variety is already grown. The Department of Agriculture is currently carrying out research and development on tropical fruits, such as *limau manis*, banana, pineapple, durian and rambutan, among others.

A number of smaller projects with great potential are also under way at the Kilanas Agricultural Research Centre, including mushroom farming, hydroponics and tissue culture.

The mushroom project will be producing spawn, which are in turn used to cultivate mushrooms. 6 mushroom houses are planned and each will produce an estimated 4.5 tonnes per year. The market for mushrooms in Brunei Darussalam is very good. The produce will be sold locally, allowing the State to reduce substantial imports.

Hydroponics has also received a budget for development. The aim: to acquire and perfect the technology of producing crops under protective cultivation. Once perfected, the technology would be 'sold' to interested farmers. High value crops, such as tomatoes, celery, lettuce and rock melons could be produced this way.

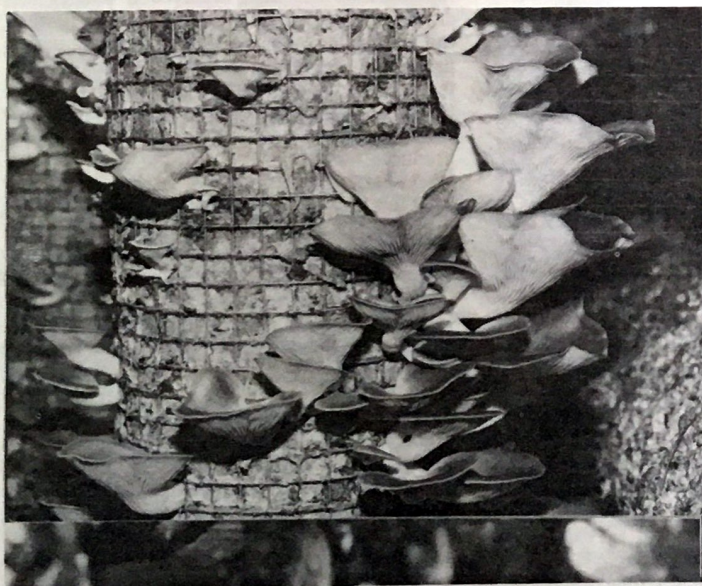
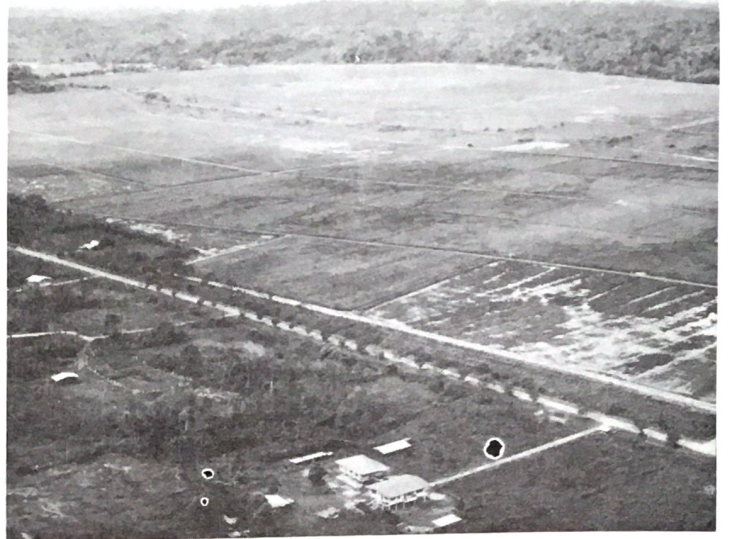
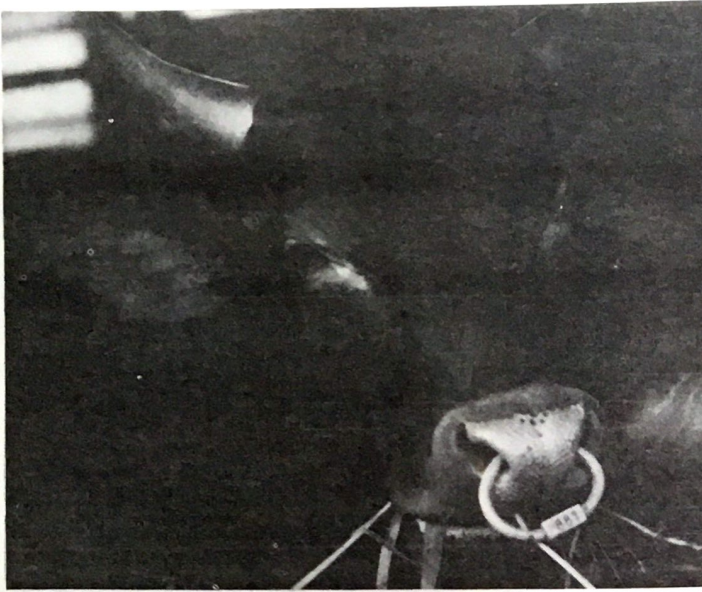
Another project is tissue culture. In due course, this scheme will facilitate mass production of a variety of plantlets, such as ornamentals and bananas.

Projects such as these underline the great strides the industry has made over the last few years.

It is hoped that more and more entrepreneurs will come forward to develop further projects and so to play their part in developing the industry and increasing food production. The more that the country can produce locally, the better. By substituting imports, agriculture can make a significant contribution to the net foreign exchange earnings of Brunei Darussalam.



## DEVELOPMENT



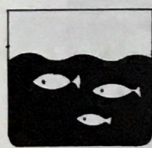
*The many facets of agriculture.  
Clockwise from top left: cattle  
breeding at Tungku; paddy fields  
at Wasan; vegetable farming;  
poultry farming; mushroom  
culture; pineapple plantation.*



## FISHERIES

# New ways to harvest the sea

## Modern fishing methods land Brunei a bigger catch



There's no better symbol than Kampong Ayer of Brunei Darussalam's special relationship with the sea. But until recently fishing in the State was on a relatively small scale, limited to sheltered estuaries and the coastal inshore waters. Though there were a few fishermen operating lines and traps who had wider ranging operations, it was the traditional fisherman who held sway.

Actually, the word 'traditional' takes on a different shade of meaning in Brunei Darussalam. While the fishermen use traditional methods, these are by no means primitive. Their craft are excellently designed, highly manoeuvrable and fitted with the latest outboard motors, while their gear is made of modern synthetic materials.

However, despite the efficiency of the artisanal fisherman, by virtue of the fact that they are small scale in operation, they will never be able to exploit the extensive fisheries resources to the full.

Detailed surveys between 1979 and 1981 revealed great untapped potential in the shallow offshore waters. What's more, the most promising fishing grounds were found about 20 miles out at a depth of around 25 fathoms, shallow by the scale of the fishing industry and therefore all the easier to fish. A potential yield of nearly 9,500 tonnes per annum of demersal fish was estimated, out of which 80% would be marketable, though a large proportion of this would be *ponyfish*. In addition, there was more potential of demersal fish further offshore, not to mention the stocks of pelagic fish.

An industrial fishery was evidently necessary to be the driving force in development and a programme for the phased introduction of trawlers and purse-seiners was drawn up.

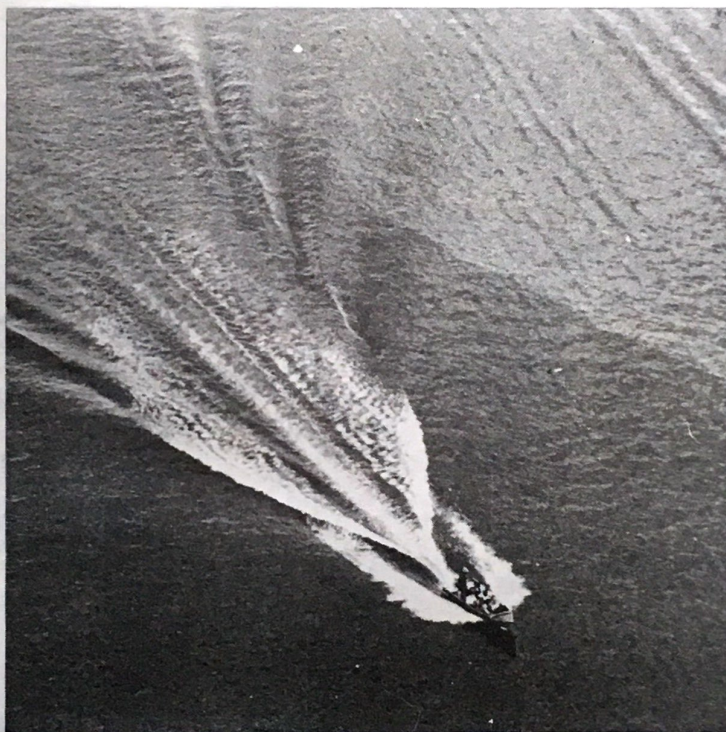
In the first phase, 4 trawlers were licensed and launched. Under the second phase, more licences have now been given and one new trawler went into operation early this year. A programme for the development of purse-seiners is also to be launched this year. Phased development is necessary to ensure the prevention of over-exploitation as well as to ensure that trawlers will find sufficient resources for exploitation on a sustainable basis.

It hasn't all been plain sailing, however. One problem, which has had to be surmounted, is that some of the potential fishing ground is inaccessible. In addition to rocks, reefs and other obstacles, trawlers must contend with

the platforms and undersea pipelines of the oil industry. With this in mind, trawlers have been fitted with echo-sounders, radar sets, compasses and VHF transceivers. This pushes up the investment somewhat but is considered to be necessary in order to minimise the risk of damaging the oil industry structure, or compromising on safety.

To cope with the new fishing activity, a new Fisheries Centre was built in 1986 in Kuala Belait, and a Fishing Landing Complex at

feasibility of producing marine prawns in bottom cages was investigated at Serasa Bay. Two 5m by 5m and two 10m by 10m bottom cages were stocked with marine prawns at 50 to 100 sq. m. Observation on the growth and survival of marine prawns (25 to 30g and 80 to 90g respectively) after 90 culture days, seemed to indicate the good potential of this culture system. Additional cages have just been installed and verification of the financial viability will be conducted in these production units prior to disseminating the technology to the fishfarmers.



At present, the marine prawn fry requirements of the bottom cages are produced from the existing pilot scale hatchery at the Fisheries Station Muara. The hatchery was put up in 1982 to produce *macrobrachium* fry. Most of the produced fry (80%) were stocked in rivers and natural waterways of the State to enhance the natural stock. However, due to the recent demand for marine prawn fry, this hatchery is being re-oriented to produce 1.7 million of marine prawn fry and 0.18 million of *macrobrachium* fry per year.

The cage culture of seabass and other commercially important fishes such as *snapper*, *grouper* and *caranx* have also been identified as having good potential to fisheries. A pilot scale floating cage culture production unit involving a Kampong Batu Marang fisherman has been started at Serasa Bay. Expansion of cage culture technology to other fisherman is being planned to be implemented this year. Mindful

of the non-renewable nature of the oil and gas resources, the Government is giving great emphasis to economic diversification. Fishery resources are seen as a vital input in this regard. Hence fisheries development in Brunei Darussalam will see an element of acceleration. The expansion of the fishery will be coordinated, however, with the state of the fish stocks to prevent over-exploitation.

Industrial fishing will become the workhorse and backbone of the industry but artisanal fishermen will not be forgotten. Programmes for the latter's enhancement are being implemented. This will make the artisanal and industrial fishermen partners in development and avoid the conflicts so prevalent in other countries.

To initiate the development of marine prawn farming, the Fisheries Department has proposed to put up a Hatchery at Meragang Beach and Grow-out Ponds at Serasa. The Hatchery is targetted to produce 15 million marine prawn fry per year.

About 25% of the fry production will be stocked in Grow-out Ponds at Serasa. Covering an area of 3 hectares, they will have an estimated production capacity of 55 to 73 tonnes of marketable-size marine prawns per year. Serasa will develop the culture technology and the viability of intensive production of marine prawns.

Prior to the operation of the Serasa Grow-out Ponds and the Meragang Hatchery, the

**Above: a traditional boat cuts through the water at Kampong Ayer. The Water Village is an apt symbol of Brunei Darussalam's special relationship with the sea.**



## DEVELOPMENT



Above: Cage culture at Serasa Bay. Seabass, snapper, grouper and caranx hare shown good potential.





Pehin Orang Kaya Laila Setia Bakti Diraja Dato Laila Utama Haji Awang Isa, Special Adviser to His Majesty cum Home Affairs Minister.



Pehin Orang Kaya Laila Wijaya Dato Seri Setia Haji Awang Abdul Aziz, Education Minister.



Pengiran Laila Kanun Diraja Pengiran Bahrin, Law Minister.



Pehin Orang Kaya Setia Pahlawan Dato Seri Setia Haji Awang Abdul Rahman, Industry and Primary Resources Minister.



Pehin Orang Kaya Ratna Diraja Dato Seri Utama Dr. Ustaz Haji Awang Mohd. Zain, Religious Affairs Minister.



Pengiran Dato Seri Laila Jasa Dr. Haji Ismail, Development Minister.



Pehin Jawatan Luar Pekerma Raja Dato Seri Paduka Haji Awang Hussain, Culture, Youth and Sports Minister.



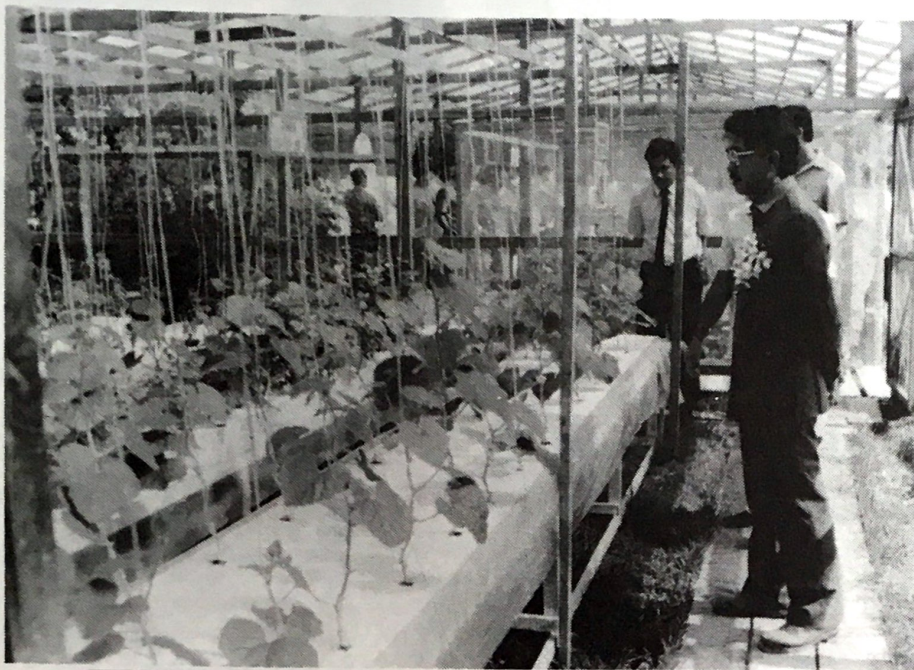
Dato Paduka Dr. Haji Johar, Health Minister.



Dato Seri Laila Jasa Haji Awang Zakaria, Communication Minister.



# Research station shows off latest farming technology



Pengiran Dr. Haji Ismail being shown a hydroponic project.

**R**esearch works on agricultural field should be in line with the aspiration of national development by increasing and diversifying food resources in the country.

The works should concentrate on how to boost production for farmers to make farming equal to other fields.

Pengiran Dato Seri Laila Jasa Dr. Haji Ismail bin Pengiran Haji Damit, the Development Minister, was speaking at the 'Open House' of the Birau

Agriculture Research station in the Tutong District on December 17.

The minister added that the research should include modern technology in padi planting, hydroponic, indoor mushroom cultivation and tissue-culture, which can produce higher productivity and quality.

The three-day exhibition was aimed at exposing farmers and the public to the achievement of research in modern agricultural technology.

## BD, HK sign air service pact

**B**runei Darussalam and Hong Kong last month signed an air services agreement giving the national carrier of each country landing rights in the other with a destination point beyond.

The agreement was reached in Hong Kong on January 9, with Dato Seri Laila Jasa Awang Haji Zakaria bin Haji Sulaiman, the

Communication Minister, signing for Brunei Darussalam and Madam Anson Chan, the Secretary of the Economy Services, for Hong Kong.

Under the terms of the agreement, both countries' carriers have the rights to operate in the destinations between the two countries.

## New currency notes

**T**he Brunei Currency Board has announced that it will issue a new series of currency notes in five denominations of \$1, \$5, \$10, and \$100 on February 23.

The general designs of these five currency notes are intended to combine the most advance security features with decorative elements drawn from Brunei Darussalam's rich cultural heritage.

The front of each note bears the portrait of His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam, Sultan Haji Hassan Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah, surrounded by designs from Jong Sarat weaving and other crafts such as Brunei silver-crafting and brasscasting.

The signature of His Majesty, the inscription that the note is legal tender, as well as the serial number and the denomination of the note are also printed on the front of the note.

Different vignettes of Kampong Ayer and its environments appear on the back of each denomination. Also printed are the words, "Negara Brunei Darussalam", in Jawi (Arabic) script and the denomination of the note.

Security features of these notes are the watermark portrait of His Majesty, latent image, front to back registration, continuous and embedded security thread, and the invisible image of the Crest of Brunei Darussalam.

These new series of currency notes will be circulated side by side with the present notes, which will remain legal tender in the Sultanate and in other countries that accept them.



# FRONT

# BACK



BR\$1.00



BR\$5.00



BR\$10.00



BR\$50.00



BR\$100.00



A. Watermark portrait of His Majesty Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah; B. Latent Image; C. Front to back registration; D. Continuous and embedded security thread, and E. Invisible image of the Crest of Brunei Darussalam.



# Oil production, sales meet targets despite global glut

The Brunei Shell Group of Companies successfully met their production and sales targets of crude oil last year, despite persistent world over-production and intense international competition.

This was stated by the Managing Director, Mr. George Innes, in a speech at a long-service awards presentation ceremony on January 11 when one hundred Brunei Shell employees, who had served from 25 to 40 years, received their emblems.

Mr. Innes said: "However, over supply has seriously affected world oil prices, which have fallen steadily to less than US\$10 per barrel during the fourth quarter".

He said Brunei Shell's prices were a little higher than average but the trend still applied. After starting the year at US\$17 per barrel, the price of Seria Light Export fell to almost US\$12 per barrel in November.

The Managing Director continued that these lower prices and a weaker US dollar had combined to cut back the Companies' income sharply but their cash flow was still robust and could support both the investment programme, and substantial fiscal and dividend payments.

It is fortunate, he said, that in Brunei besides oil the Companies

have both the Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) business and local sales of refined products in which demand has been strong and sales have exceeded the Companies' forecasts.

He disclosed that opening talks with the current Japanese buyers on the important issue of LNG sales after the expiry of the present contract in 1993 are scheduled for this month.

Mr. Innes outlined a number of initiatives taken as investments for the future despite last year's uncertain climate, and these are a major programme to upgrade existing production facilities for the 1990s and beyond; the opening of the Gannet Field; and an offshore 3-dimensional seismic survey, which will be continued onshore this year.

The Managing Director described Brunei Shell's employees as its most important resource and said its Bruneianisation effort remains a key objective and priority this year.

The overall number of citizens in the Companies is more than 2,300 or 63 percent of all employees, compared to 50 percent three years ago. Since January 1986, the number of Malay citizens in Senior Staff has risen from 84 to 159 or by 90 percent.



Mr. George Innes, the Managing Director presents an emblem to one of the Shell employees.

# OIC first cultural ministers meeting

Brunei Darussalam attended the first conference of Ministers of Culture of the Islamic Conference Organisation held in the West African State of Senegal on January 25.

The Sultanate was represented by a delegation led by Pehin Jawatan Luar Pekerma Raja Dato Seri Paduka Haji Awang Hussain, the Culture, Youth and Sports Minister.

They presented two papers entitled, "Strategy for Cultural Development," and "The Nation's Cultural Plan, Problems and Remedies," at the two-day conference held in the Senegalese capital of Dakar.

## Brunei Malay in a minute

Each month we introduce readers to common Brunei Malay words as used in the State. This month the word selected is **lidut**.

**Lidut** is an adjective indicating slow and leaden movement or action. This can be referred to a person who is slow in his movement and activity.

It is also quite appropriate to use the word **lidut** for animals, vehicles or vessels which, move slowly.

**Lidut** means *perlahan* or *lambat* in standard Malay and slow or sluggish in English.

The sentence below may help readers to understand how to use the word **lidut**.

*Dia tertinggal di belakang kerana berjalan lidut.*

*He was left behind because he walked so slow.*





# Brunei joins International Council of Nurses

**B**runei Darussalam's nurses association, Persatuan Jururawat (PENJURU), will become a member of the International Council of Nurses (ICN) by the middle of the year.

The announcement was made by Matron Hajjah Rokiah binti Haji Zakiah, the PENJURU president, who was speaking before the start of the association's third general meeting held in Bandar Seri Begawan on January 6.

PENJURU, set up in 1983, has more than 700 members from the nursing profession.

Matron Hajjah Rokiah said PENJURU was appointed a member of the ICN last November and this will be officially announced at the 19th General Assembly of ICN in Seoul, the Republic of Korea, in May 1989.

The appointment was made by an ICN representative in Geneva, Switzerland, who visited the Sultanate last year.

The ICN, which has 98 member countries, was formed in 1899 to upgrade the profession of nurses as well as to cooperate with other international organisations for the improvement of health world wide.

## Your turn

The next issue of the *Brunei Darussalam* newsletter will appear during the second week of March 1989. If there are events relating to our country you would like featured in this newsletter please call us on Tel: 02-25941 or better still, send us a report with a picture, if possible. Contributions for our next issue should arrive by February 20, 1989. All editorial rights reserved.

# Exhibition brings back memories



Dato Awang Haji Ahmad (wearing dark suit) shares a light moment with those who came to view the exhibition.

**O**ld timers in Brunei Darussalam had an opportunity to recall what their school days in the early twentieth century were like at an exhibition held at the Brunei Malay Technology Museum last December.

The month-long exhibition, which started on December 29, showed the development of Malay School in Brunei under the British Resident Administration from 1906 until 1959.

It included a collection of pictures of the school activities in the 1940s; and related documents and

materials before and after the Japanese Occupation in the country.

The first school in the country was set up in 1914 with only 30 male pupils. The attendance in 1929 was made compulsory under the School Attendance Enactment, which required children aged from seven to 14 years to go to school.

The Deputy Minister of Education, Dato Seri Laila Jasa Awang Haji Ahmad bin Haji Jumat, declared the exhibition open.



**T**he British Council presented a collection of 80 books to the University of Brunei Darussalam (UBD) in Bandar Seri Begawan recently. The books, dealing with various aspects of education, were handed over to the UBD Registrar, Awang Mohammad Denis, by Mr Stewart Smith, the Head of the British Council's Higher Education Division.



# Natural pitchers

**L**ower pitchers (pictured here) are known as *Sumboi-Sumboi Sangang* in the Bruneian dialect and *Periok Kera* (the monkey's cooking pot) in standard Malay.

They are identified as lower pitchers by the fact that their bases rest on the ground and mouths face towards the slender stems.

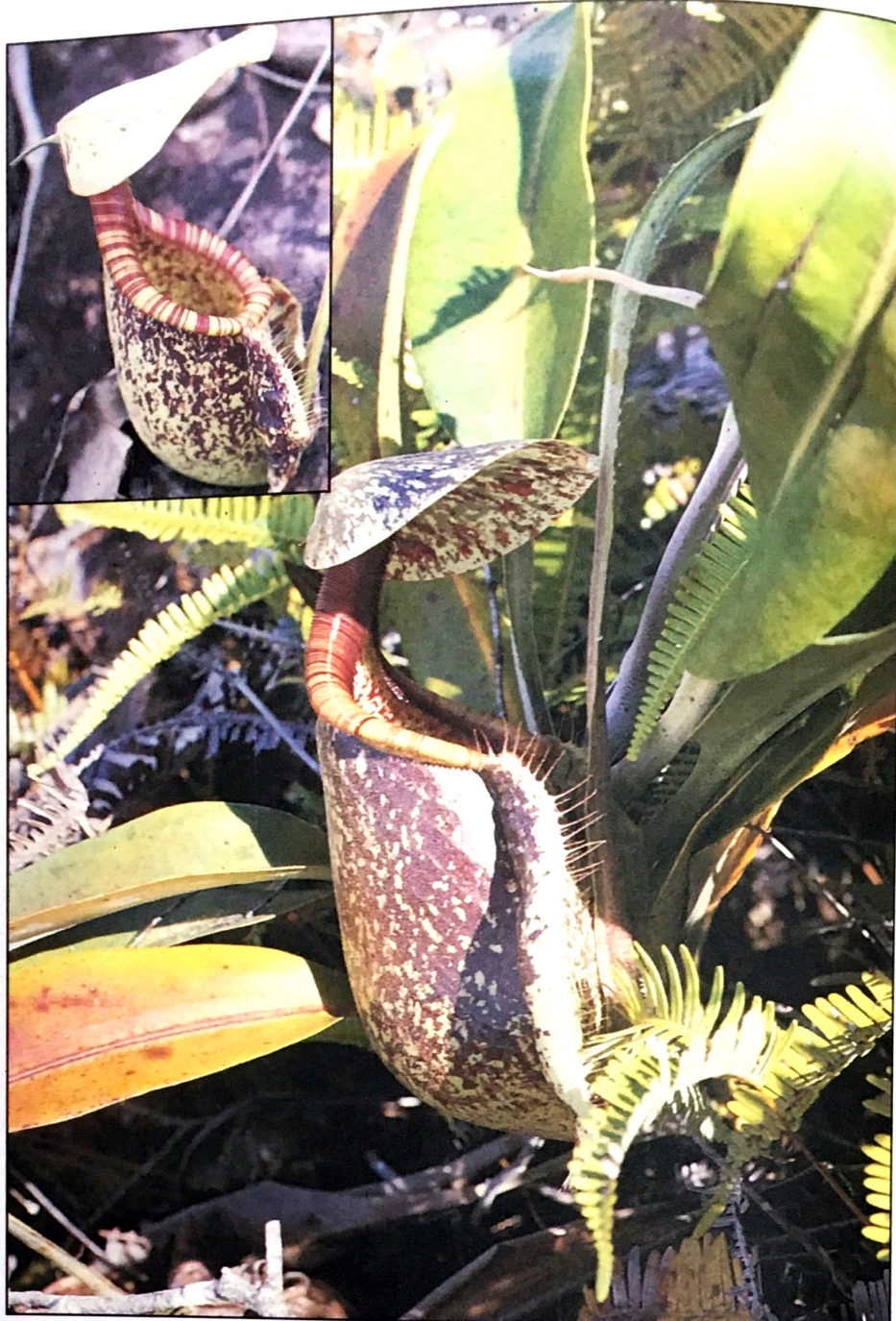
They are a species of *Nepenthes rafflesiana*, which belongs to the pitcher plant family called *Nepenthaceae*.

The lower pitchers are larger than most, ranging from 7cm to 38cm in height and 5cm to 12cm in width, and have two fringed wings over the whole length. They inhabit various open areas from dry to wet ground and sometimes can even be found scrambling among tall ferns.

Each pitcher is partially filled with an acidic fluid containing digestive enzymes similar to those found in humans.

The underside of its lid secretes a nectar that many insects find irresistible and as a result unwittingly fall into the fluid and die. The victims are then gradually digested by the enzymes.

It is said that the fluid in an unopened pitcher can be used as one would a shampoo to promote hair growth, and is an effective treatment for burns. The pitchers are also handy as temporary water containers.



## BRUNEI IN BRIEF

Capital City :	Bandar Seri Begawan
Land size :	5765 sq.km
Population :	226,000 (1986)
Official Language :	Malay
Official Religion :	Islam
December 1988 rainfall :	254.1 mm.
(annual 2,818mm)	

## PRIME LENDING RATE

February 6.25%. (quoted by Bankers' Association).

